

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CARL BROWN,

Plaintiff,

-against-

ANTHONY ANNucci, et al.,

Defendants.

USDC SDNY  
DOCUMENT  
ELECTRONICALLY FILED  
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DATE FILED: 7/14/2025

19-cv-2296 (NSR)

MEMORANDUM &amp; ORDER

NELSON S. ROMÁN, United States District Judge:

*Pro se* Plaintiff Carl Brown (“Plaintiff”), by application dated June 30, 2025, seeks appointment of *pro bono* counsel. (ECF No. 292.)

Unlike in criminal proceedings, the Court does not have the power to obligate attorneys to represent indigent *pro se* litigants in civil cases. *See Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for the S. Dist. of Iowa*, 490 U.S. 296, 308–09 (1989). Instead, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), the Court may, at its discretion, order that the Pro Se Office request an attorney to represent an indigent litigant by placing the matter on a list circulated to attorneys who are members of the Court’s pro bono panel. *See Palacio v. City of New York*, 489 F. Supp. 2d 335, 344 (S.D.N.Y. 2007).

The Second Circuit set forth the standards governing the appointment of counsel in *pro se* cases in *Hendricks v. Coughlin*, 114 F.3d 390, 392 (2d Cir. 1997), *Cooper v. A. Sargent Co.*, 877 F.2d 170, 172 (2d Cir. 1989), and *Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d 58, 60–62 (2d Cir. 1986). These cases direct the district courts to “first determine whether the indigent’s position seems likely to be of substance,” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61, and then, if this threshold is met, to consider “secondary criteria,” including the *pro se* litigant’s “ability to obtain representation independently, and his ability to handle the case without assistance in the light of the required factual investigation, the complexity of the legal issues, and the need for expertly conducted cross-examination to test

veracity.” *Cooper*, 877 F.2d at 172; *accord Hendricks*, 114 F.3d at 392 (quoting *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61–62). “Even where the claim is not frivolous, counsel is often unwarranted where the indigent’s chances of success are extremely slim,” and the Court should determine whether the *pro se* litigant’s “position seems likely to be of substance,” or shows “some chance of success.” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 60-61.

The proceedings are still in their early stages, and the parties have yet to enter discovery or make summary judgment motions. Thus, the Court is unable to conclude that *pro se* Plaintiff cannot handle the case without assistance, although this conclusion may change as the action progresses. Furthermore, the Court still cannot ascertain whether *pro se* Plaintiff’s position shows a strong chance of success, nor are the legal issues in this case particularly complex.

Therefore, because the Court does not find any circumstances which warrant the appointment of pro bono counsel at this time, *pro se* Plaintiff’s motion is DENIED without prejudice to renew at a later stage in the proceedings. The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to terminate the motion at ECF No. 292, to mail a copy of this Order to *pro se* Plaintiff at his address as listed on ECF and to show service on the docket.

Dated: July 14, 2025  
White Plains, New York

SO ORDERED:



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NELSON S. ROMÁN  
United States District Judge